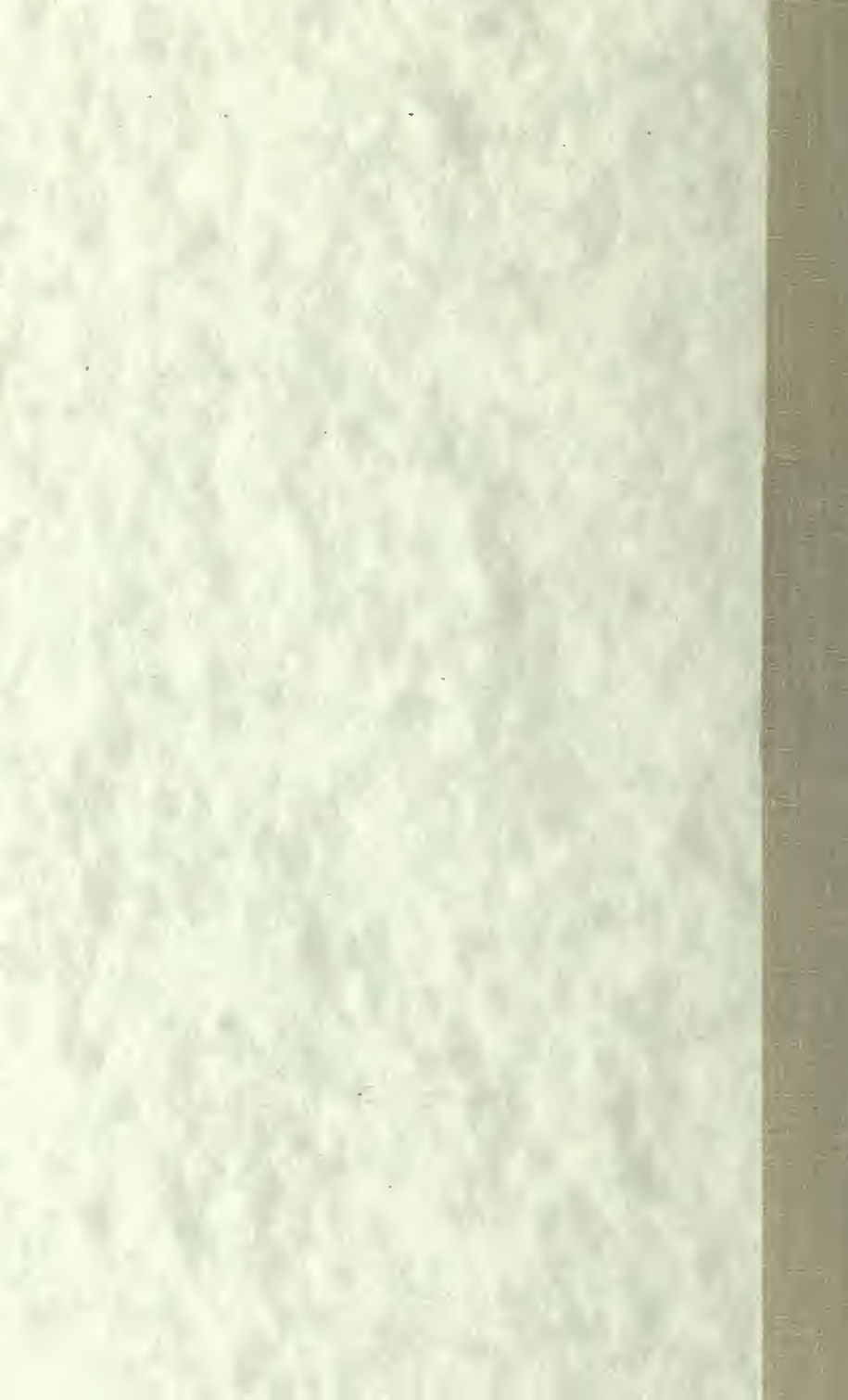


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AT R Safford

RESOURCES OF ARIZONA TERRITORY

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE

INDIAN TRIBES;

ANCIENT RUINS; COCHISE, APACHE CHIEF;
ANTONIO, PIMA CHIEF; STAGE
AND WAGON ROADS;

TRADE AND COMMERCE, ETC.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRANCIS & VALENTINE, STEAM PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS.

1871.

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No. 463

RESOURCES
OF
ARIZONA TERRITORY

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AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF
INFORMATION TO PROMOTE IMMIGRATION.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona :

SECTION 1. That A. P. K. SAFFORD, CHARLES H. BRINLEY and JOHN G. CAMPBELL, are hereby constituted and appointed a Board of Commissioners to prepare and cause to be published reliable information upon the pastoral, mineral and agricultural resources of the Territory ; also the cost and facilities of coming to the Territory by the different railroads, stage routes, and immigrant roads, and such other information as they may consider of value to persons desiring to emigrate to this Territory.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to prepare the information aforesaid, as soon as practicable, and they are hereby authorized to contract for the publication of two thousand copies in pamphlet form, upon such reasonable terms as they may deem just and right ; provided that the price so agreed upon shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. Upon the completion of said work to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they shall certify to the Territorial Auditor the amount due for said work, and to whom, and the Territorial Auditor shall draw his warrant for the amount in favor of the person to whom the same is due as shall appear by the certificate of said Commissioners, and the Territorial Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay said warrant out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners to distribute said pamphlets in such manner as will give them the widest and most useful circulation.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 17th, 1871.

PREFACE.

In presenting this pamphlet to the public it may not be out of place to say that in view of the fact that Arizona is a vast Territory, nearly three times as large as the State of New York, and that it contains vast pastoral, agricultural and mineral resources, and that these resources are yet mainly undeveloped, and only a small portion of the territory yet occupied; and also in view of the fact that there seems to be a prevailing desire outside of the territory to obtain correct information, caused the last legislature to appoint a commission and make an appropriation for the publication of this pamphlet. The main object of the within has been to give in as brief space as possible, such information as persons desiring to come here would want to know, and above all other considerations to give correct information. Many things have been written that will undoubtedly prevent immigration, but they are facts that the immigrant should know before he comes here.

Many who do not desire to come are curious to know about a people who once densely populated this territory and nothing is known of them save the ruins they have left; of the savage Apache and the docile Papago; of the useful shrubs and plants that grow and are not found in other portions of the United States. All these subjects have been briefly alluded to, and as much practical information given as is possible in the limited space.

Organization and Acquisition of the Territory.

The Territorial Government of the Territory of Arizona was organized Feb. 24, 1863.

The portion of the Territory lying north of the Gila river was obtained from the government of Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2d, 1848, and the portion lying south of the Gila was obtained by purchase from the government of Mexico, under the treaty made by James Gadsen on the part of the United States, at Mexico, Dec. 30, 1853; and extends west from the 109 deg. meridian of longitude to the 115th deg., and north from 31 deg. 20 sec. of north latitude to the 37th deg. parallel; and is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora, and on the west by California and Nevada, and contains about 70,000,000 acres of land.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

For the purpose of more clearly conveying, in a limited space, a correct understanding of the general features and resources of the Territory, each county will be described separately.

YUMA COUNTY.—This county is formed out of the southwestern portion of the Territory, and is bounded on the west by the Colorado river. The valley of the Colorado is from two to ten miles in width; the soil is rich alluvial, and is generally covered with a dense growth of vegetation, and is well wooded with Mesquite and Cottonwood trees. Very little attempt has been made to cultivate these lands, except by the Indians. They in a rude way produce some vegetables, corn and wheat.

The soil and climate are undoubtedly well adapted to the production of cotton, rice and sugar cane, as well as the cereals, and nearly all kinds of vegetables. Experiments made in planting figs, lemons and oranges encourage the belief that these fruits can be raised in abundance.

The only obstacle in the way of extensive and profitable agriculture in the valley of this river is the frequent changes of its channel. Its waters can undoubtedly be controlled by levees and canals, and it would be policy for the government to make liberal grants of land to accomplish this object. The water once under control, and this would be an inviting field for investment and enterprise.

The Gila river runs about 150 miles in a westerly course through this county; its valley is from one to three miles in width; the soil is rich and covered with vegetation, and by irrigation will produce almost anything that grows; it is uninhabited, except by station keepers along the overland mail road. These stations are usually located about fifteen miles apart.

The balance of this county is mostly high table lands, with frequent broken mountains, and is generally destitute of water; portions of the year these lands are covered with excellent grass, but until water is increased by sinking wells, the larger portion of this belt of country will be of little value.

MINES.—Gold, silver, copper and lead, are found in lodes near the Colorado river, the entire length of the county; also placer gold in considerable sums has been extracted. No effort has been made to conduct water to these mines; the gold has generally been obtained by what is called the dry washing process. To pay by this process, the mines must necessarily be very rich, but if water could be obtained, they would undoubtedly pay well, even when once worked by the other process.

Many lodes of gold, silver, copper and lead have been located, and quite a profitable business engaged in by shipping the ores via the Colorado river to San Francisco. The success of these enterprises would warrant the belief that by the erection of machinery and properly opening the mines, they could be made very profitable to the owners. Along the

southern border of the county, extensive and rich mines of copper are found, but owing to the high rate of transportation have not yet been made to pay.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Most of the goods consumed on and near the Colorado river, and in Southern Arizona, are shipped from San Francisco in vessels down the Pacific ocean, around Cape St. Lucas into the Gulf of California, thence to the mouth of the Colorado river; at this point, the goods are re-shipped and placed on barges, and towed up the river by small steamers. Until recently, the trade has been carried on with sailing vessels from San Francisco to the mouth of the river, but, the mercantile community requiring more speedy delivery of goods, a steamer has been placed on the line, and it makes a monthly trip between those points. It requires about ten days to make the trip either way, and the charge for freight to Arizona City is \$47 per ton.

TOWNS.—Arizona City is located at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; is the county seat of the county, and contains a population of about 1200; one-third American and two-thirds Mexican. It is the principal military depot of supplies for the troops of Southern Arizona, and the goods shipped to merchants in Southern Arizona are landed at this point. It contains several large mercantile houses, one wagon and several blacksmith shops, and a weekly newspaper called *The Arizona Free Press*. The houses are mostly built of adobes, and it has the appearance of a Mexican town. It is a prosperous business place, and, from its geographical position, will undoubtedly continue to grow with the development of the country. It contains but one church (Catholic), and schools have only been maintained at intervals by subscription—but preparations are being made that will undoubtedly insure a good, free school the most of each year.

Ehrenburg is located by the river 140 miles above Arizona City on the Colorado; contains a population of about 500, and is the principal shipping point for Central Arizona. It has been built within the past two years, and was the rival of La Paz, located five miles above, but the superior advantages for the delivery of goods at this landing, caused the rapid decline of La Paz, which is now nearly depopulated. It contains several

large forwarding and commission houses, blacksmith and wagon shops, and in addition to the trade with Central Arizona, large amounts of goods are sold to supply the mines up the Colorado river.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—The climate from June to October is extremely warm, the thermometer often showing in the shade from 115 deg. to 120 deg. of heat, but singular to say, probably owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, there has never been known a case of sun stroke, and it is unusually healthy, being singularly free from malarious diseases, and invalids inflicted with bronchial or lung disease are always benefitted, and often cured, by a change to this climate. From October to June the climate is mild and salubrious, and hardly excelled anywhere.

MOHAVE COUNTY.—This county is formed out of the northwestern part of the Territory, and is bounded on the west by the Colorado river. The remarks heretofore made of the river valley in Yuma county will apply to this county. The county lying east of the Colorado river is generally rolling and hilly, covered with nutritious grasses and an abundance of wood and timber. Stock thrives the year through without prepared food. There is a free pasturage in this county alone, yet unoccupied, for immense herds, and many valleys of excellent agricultural lands.

MINES.—It has been known since the organization of the Territory, that nearly all the mountains in this county contained lodes of gold, silver, copper and lead, and, in 1863, an attempt was made to develop and work some of these lodes; some machinery was erected and considerable money expended, but as has been the case in nearly all new mining counties, hostility of Indians, extravagance, want of experience, etc., the investments proved disastrous, and the mining interest has been paralyzed, until within the past few months. Recently a few practical miners undertook the task of giving new life to this abandoned and almost forgotten field. Upon development, a number of lodes of gold and silver have been found, rich and extensive. A population of about five hundred miners have already accumulated in the Wallapai mining district. Machinery is being erected, roads built, and mines developed with a good prospect of excellent returns.

The inhabited places of the county are Mohave City, located on the Colorado river; Hardyville, six miles above, and the Wallapai mining district.

TRADE.—Goods are principally shipped up the Colorado river, and landed either at Mohave or Hardyville, although wagon trains are constantly running from Los Angeles with goods for this section and the interior.

Steamers often go up the river with goods as high as El Dorado Cañon, and several years since one did go as high as Callville.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—The same remarks made in connection with this subject of Yuma county, will apply to this county, except the northern and eastern portions are cooler.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.—This county is bounded on the north and west by Mohave county; on the east by New Mexico, and the south by Maricopa county. Nearly the entire county has an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and several mountains rise to the highth of 12,000 to 14,000 feet. It contains large forests of excellent timber, and many valleys superior for agriculture. Grass is abundant everywhere, and the advantages for stock raising cannot be excelled. Considerable attention has been paid to farming, and with the exception of two dry seasons, the yield has been equal to that of other favored grain growing States. The farmers of this county have depended entirely upon the rain fall to grow their crops. Experience seems to prove that irrigation will have to be resorted to in order to insure a certain yield. The most prominent streams of water in this county are the Little Colorado, Verde, Salt, Sipicue and White rivers. They all abound in excellent fish; and turkey, bear and deer, are plentiful in all the mountains of Arizona.

MINES.—Owing to the hostility of the Apache Indians, prospecting and mining has been much retarded over a large portion of the county, but sufficient explorations have been made to demonstrate the fact that it contains extensively rich mines of gold and silver—scarcely a mountain has been examined that does not show rich deposits of these metals. Placer gold is found over a large extent of country, and during wet seasons are worked with great profit. If water can be carried

to these mines by means of artificial ditches (and it is believed it can be from the Verde river), lucrative employment would be given to hundreds of miners. The discovery of gold and silver quartz lodes are so numerous that it is out of the question to give room in this pamphlet to mention but one or two of the leading ones: The Vulture mine at Wickenburg is principally of gold ore; the lode is large and well defined, and is being worked now to a depth of about 300 feet; 200 men are constantly employed, and a forty stamp mill is regularly operated with paying results. The ore is drawn on wagons, for reduction, fifteen miles, at a heavy cost. If machinery was erected at the mine, vast quantities of ore that will not pay for transportation, could be worked, and the profits on all would be proportionately greater, and this mine would take front rank as a gold producing mine. The Bradshaw mines have been but recently discovered, and have already a wide and valuable reputation. The Tiger lode gives promise of taking an important position beside the great silver bearing mines of Mexico and the United States, and there are many other lodes in this district that prospect well. There has yet been no machinery erected for the reduction of ores, but many tons have been shipped from the Tiger to San Francisco that has yielded over \$1,000 00 per ton. With safety from Indians and capital to develop the mines of this county, many millions of gold and silver would be annually extracted and put in circulation.

TRADE AND FREIGHTS.—Goods for this portion of Arizona are partly purchased in New York, and shipped by R. R., to the terminus of the Kansas Pacific R. R.; thence by freight teams via Albuquerque to Prescott. The cost of freighting by this route is about \$360 per ton. A portion of the supplies is purchased in San Francisco and shipped by steamer to San Pedro, thence via Los Angeles, or via the Colorado river and Eherenburg, and thence by freight teams to Prescott and other points. The freights by either of these routes cost about \$300 per ton.

TOWNS.—Prescott is located 155 miles east of the Colorado River by the wagon road, and 403 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is the county seat of the county, and the

headquarters for the Military Department of Arizona; contains a population of about 1200; is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by a forest of pines. The buildings are generally constructed of wood, and have the appearance of taste and comfort. Its green hills, tall pines and productive gardens, give it an appearance of beauty and comfort rarely excelled. The people are energetic and enterprising, and use every exertion possible to overcome the obstacles of Indian hostilities, high transportation, and to develop the resources of the county. They are justly proud of their mountain home, and generally desire to remain there for life. It contains several large mercantile houses, two of which are fire-proof, and would do credit to any old settled town. There are many families here, and a school has been kept open, mainly by private subscription, during the past three years. Efforts are now being made that will undoubtedly secure a free public school. The Good Templars have a flourishing society, and a Methodist Church is in process of construction. Divine service is held on Sundays, and is generally well attended.

WICKENBURG.—This town is located on Hassayampa creek, about 90 miles south of Prescott; contains a population of about 500, and was named after Henry Wickenburg, the discoverer of the Vulture mine. It is centrally located to extensive mining regions, though the larger portions are yet undeveloped. It contains a number of mercantile houses, and is destined to grow with the development of the county.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE COUNTY.—The climate of this county taken altogether, can hardly be excelled. Over the larger portion, the thermometer rarely shows a higher degree of heat in the summer than 90 deg., while the winter months are bracing and cool, but never severe. The mercury seldom falls below zero.

With the exception of two or three locations (where swamps cause chills and fevers), malarious diseases are almost unknown, and bronchial and lung complaints are always benefited in this climate.

MARICOPA COUNTY.—This county is bounded on the north by Yavapai county; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by the Gila river, or Pima county, and on the west by Yuma

county. The people are nearly all engaged in agriculture, the most of whom are located in Salt River Valley. This valley is one of the largest and most productive in the Territory; has been settled less than four years, and now contains sufficient population to sustain a county government. The lands are cultivated by irrigation, and there is an abundance of water in Salt River for the use of a vast extent of country. The people who settled here commenced with little or no means, and by industry and economy have constructed irrigating canals and made improved farms, and are now in a prosperous and comparatively independent position. The products raised for sale have been barley, corn and wheat. Wheat and barley are usually sown from November to February, and harvested in May. The average yield of wheat is from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and of barley from 30 to 60, and sells at from three to four cents per pound. There has been a demand for all the grain that has been raised. After the wheat and barley are harvested, corn can be planted on the same soil, with ample time for it to mature. Much of the land of Arizona is cultivated in this way, and produces two crops each year. The average yield of corn is from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Vegetables, with the exception of Irish potatoes, do remarkably well. Sweet potatoes in particular grow to a large size and are very prolific. Fruit trees grow rapidly, and it is thought that oranges and lemons may be raised in abundance. Experiments in planting grapes have proved very successful. Vines in two years after planting, produce abundantly of an excellent quality.

There are thousands of acres of excellent land in this valley yet unoccupied, that can be pre-empted and purchased by actual settlers at \$1.25 per acre. It was once the abode of an immense population who have passed away, and no one knows who they were. Their irrigating canals, constructed with considerable engineering skill, can now be traced for many miles over these plains; and ruins of houses, that were once the abode of a large population, are visible on every hand. There is some farming carried on in this county on the north side of the Gila River as far up the river as Florence. Above this point, owing to the hostility of the Apache Indians, the county is entirely vacant, though the Gila Valley, for two hundred

miles, presents most inviting fields for settlements. Large tracts of excellent agricultural lands are found at almost any point along it and its tributaries, and the table lands and mountains adjacent are covered the year round with excellent grass. A colony one hundred strong, that would co-operate together, could take possession of, and hold, any of these lands against the savages. The county north of the Gila Valley and east of the settlements, is generally broken and mountainous. There are a number of fine streams of water flowing through it, and each of these contains many rich valleys. Wood and grass are found in abundance, also many large forests of heavy timber.

The savages have held possession of this section of the country with such tenacity, that very little prospecting for minerals has been accomplished. Sufficient explorations have been made to know that gold, silver, copper and lead exist in most of the mountain ranges, and it is believed, when opportunity is presented, valuable mines will be found and worked. An excellent vein of coal has been found near Camp Apache, and also a mountain of pure salt on Salt river. Many legends have been told by captives who have escaped from the Indians, and by Indians who have been taken prisoners, of the existence somewhere in this section of rich placer mines, but all efforts to find them have so far proved futile.

TOWNS.—Phoenix is located in Salt River Valley, about 25 miles above the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers. By an act of the Legislature Phoenix has been selected as the site for the Territorial Penitentiary, though no building has yet been erected. It is the county seat of the county, and has a flour mill and several stores; there are also a store and flour-mill at Mill City, three miles distant. There are many families located in this valley. The people feel a deep interest in education, and a free school will undoubtedly soon be established.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—The climate and health in the valleys of Salt river and the Gila, as far up as is settled, are similar to those conditions on the Colorado river. East of the settlements and north of the Gila, the climate is about the same as Yavapai county. It is safe to say that no more healthy county can be found anywhere.

PIMA COUNTY.—This county is bounded on the north by the Gila river; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora, and on the west by Yuma county. It is the oldest inhabited county in the Territory, and contains the most population. The western end of the county, to a line drawn north and south from the Gila river to the Sonora line, and passing a few miles west of Tucson, is uninhabited after leaving the Gila river, except by the Papago Indians, whose habitation will hereafter be described. This belt of country is composed of plains, covered with grass part of the year, and considerable portions of it with mesquite wood, and broken or detached chains of mountains. Wherever water can be found, grazing is excellent, and experience in sinking wells demonstrates that by this means water may be procured almost anywhere in Arizona—but without thus increasing the supply of water, much of this section must remain valueless. The south bank of the valley of the Gila extends the whole length of the county, and, as before described, has superior agricultural advantages. At Gila Bend, one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth of the river, the valley for a distance of twenty-five miles is from five to ten miles in width, and the soil is of the richest character. A company are now engaged constructing a very large ditch for irrigating purposes, and offer shares for sale at the cost of construction. Those who are not able to pay cash are furnished provisions and allowed to work for interests. There are many thousand acres of unoccupied land already surveyed, and subject to pre-emption and entry at \$1.25 per acre. There is a large volume of water remaining in the river, more than can be used through the ditch under construction. This section, in addition to being well adapted to raising vegetables and all the cereals, is undoubtedly, by soil and climate, favorable to growing oranges, lemons, figs and grapes.

Passing up the Gila forty miles, the Maricopa and Pima Reservation is reached. This reservation is 25 miles long and in width takes in the river valley, and will be referred to in the description of the Indian tribes of Arizona. Above this reservation, the river valley is extensively farmed for twenty miles, and is among the best producing lands in Arizona. The products and yield are about the same as described in the Salt River Valley. The county south of the Gila and east of that

heretofore mentioned, is watered by the San Pedro and Santa Cruz rivers and several smaller streams, and is composed of plains, valleys and broken chains of mountains. Nearly every portion of it is covered with nutritious grasses; live oak and mesquite grows in abundance for fuel, on the plains and in the valleys, and many of the mountains are covered with excellent forests of timber. No better grazing country can be found, and it is nearly all yet unoccupied. The valleys possess excellent agricultural advantages; with irrigation two crops are annually produced on the same land. Many of these valleys were settled by the Catholic fathers over one hundred years ago, and a history of the changes that have since ensued would fill a large volume. It is sufficient to say that over a century ago, these fathers attracted by the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil, established several missions, improved farms, introduced herds, and built churches, one of which is still well preserved (the San Xavier, nine miles south of Tucson), and for style of architecture and solidity of construction, is admired by all who see it. These fathers commenced the good work of teaching and Christianizing the Indians, and succeeded admirably with all the tribes save the Apaches, who, as Baron Humboldt writes in 1803, in his "Kingdom of New Spain," that "neither the soldiers stationed in the presidios, nor the monks posted in the neighboring missions, have been hitherto able to make the conquest over them." Their treachery and ferocity could not be controlled by examples of Christian purity and love, nor had the forces of Spain the power to conquer them; and the deserted fields and broken walls of these missions can be seen to-day as undoubted witnesses of these facts. Since the occupation of the country by the Americans, a constant struggle has been going on to hold possession of the rich valleys of the San Pedro and Upper Santa Cruz, but the slaughter has been so great each year, since 1863, that almost a new population has been introduced to fill the places of the dead. The soil is so rich and productive, and the desire of the people has been so great to live and make homes in these valleys, that with true American courage they filled the broken ranks and still continue the contest. The present year, the Indians have swept over these valleys with unusual ferocity; many have been slain and their prop-

erty destroyed or stolen, and unless a vigorous war policy is soon adopted that will prevent these savages from sallying forth from reservations, where they are well fed, to murder and rob at will, and then returning to be again fed and protected by the Government, these valleys will soon be abandoned and turned over again to the undisputed sway of the Apaches. These remarks may be considered out of place in a pamphlet of this character, but as the object is to give correct information to those who feel an interest or desire to emigrate to this Territory, these facts should be known. While there are many locations, such as along and near the Colorado river, the Salt river and settlements along the Gila, that are comparatively safe from Apache raids, yet the larger part of Arizona is insecure for life and property, on account of the hostility of the Apaches.

MINES.—Nearly all the mountains contain veins of gold, silver, copper and lead, and long before the country was purchased from Mexico, gold and silver mining was carried on to a considerable extent. After the purchase, the attention of capitalists was attracted here and considerable money was invested with fair prospects of success. About this time the Great Rebellion broke out and the Confederate forces took possession and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to Union men; then the Union forces re-took the country and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to those in sympathy with the Rebellion, and the Indians and marauding bands took what was left irrespective of creed or parties. This effectually destroyed all mining enterprises, and to this day they have never been revived. The mines, or many of them, are undoubtedly rich and extensive, and the field for the investment of well directed capital is inviting.

TOWNS.—Tucson is located in the Santa Cruz Valley, three hundred miles east of Arizona City, on the overland road from San Diego, California, to Santa Fe, New Mexico; is the capital of the Territory, and the county seat of Pima county, and according to the last census, has a population of three thousand two hundred. It has been a town of some importance for a century. The Mexican Government had a military post here,

before the country was ceded to the United States, and it is now the principal place for the exchange of commodities between Arizona and Sonora. The people of that country bring here wheat, barley, corn, fruits, salt, coarse sugar, tobacco, cigars and other products of their country, and exchange them for goods and money. The valley of the Santa Cruz, above and below the town for several miles, is under cultivation, and produces two excellent crops each year. Tucson contains a number of heavy mercantile houses, a tin shop, blacksmith and wagon shops, two flour mills, hotels and restaurants. The town is built almost entirely of adobes, and is laid out and has the appearance of a Mexican town. Seven-eighths of the population are Mexican, and the Spanish language is more spoken than the English.

The Catholics have a church (the only one here), that is well attended and supported. The Sisters of St. Joseph have a Seminary for Young Ladies that is attended by about one hundred and sixty pupils; the Fathers also have a school for boys. An effort is being made that will probably soon result in establishing a free public school from Territorial and county funds.

FLORENCE.—This town is pleasantly located at the head of the farming settlement on the Gila river, about eighty miles north of Tucson. It contains several mercantile houses, blacksmith shops, and has a Catholic Church. Rows of trees have been planted along the streets, and it is destined to be one of the pleasantest towns in the Territory.

SANFORD OR ADAMSVILLE.—This town is located on the Gila river, four miles below Florence; is centrally located in a thriving farming settlement, and contains several mercantile houses and a flour mill, and is a thriving, growing place.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—The climate of the valleys and plains is about the same as that of the Colorado river. Elevated portions of the county become cooler in proportion to the altitude. It is generally healthy except in a few locations on and near the southern border, where chills and fevers prevail to some extent during the Summer months.

INDIANS OF ARIZONA.—The Pima and Maricopa Indians occupy a reservation as before stated on the Gila river, about

two hundred miles east of Arizona City, and number about four thousand. They have occupied this locality as far back as we have any written knowledge of them. Many years ago, they cultivated fields, also in other localities, though not far distant from the reservation, but the continued raids made upon them by the Apaches compelled them for self-protection to draw their settlements close together. They live in round huts, made by placing poles ten to twelve feet long in a circle of ten or twelve feet in diameter at the bottom, and pointed together at the top. These poles are then covered with hay and earth; only a small opening is left for a door. Their principal occupation is agriculture and stock raising. Although their mode of agriculture is rude, still they raise all the vegetables, wheat, barley and corn necessary for use, and sell annually about two million pounds of wheat. They are at peace with the whites and all Indian tribes except the Apaches, with whom an uncompromising feud exists. In their warfare no quarter is asked or given so far as the male adults are concerned. The women and children are generally made captives. The Apache captives are treated as well as their own people, and very soon become so attached to their captors that they cannot be induced to again live with their own people. In religion, they believe in a Great Spirit, and future rewards and punishments, but, like all other people, worship a deity and imagine a place of rewards and punishments peculiarly suited to their intellects and condition in life. They are very superstitious and believe in witches; often make great sacrifices of property to find and destroy the evil one that is generally in the form of a stick or stone. They work with great energy and excitement until the mischievous object is found and destroyed. They then return to their legitimate labors with a sense of feeling that a great calamity has been averted. Sometimes they imagine that one of their people is bewitched, and in such cases his or her life pay the forfeit. At the death of the head of a family, all personal property is either eaten, burned or destroyed. If deceased had been in good circumstances and had horses and cattle, then all the tribe is invited to the feast, which lasts until his stock is eaten up. The balance of his earthly goods are placed in a pile and burned. The property destroyed and eaten is supposed to be placed in the unknown

world for the benefit of the deceased. They are simple minded, and have but little knowledge of the world beyond what they have seen. A few years ago their head chief, Antonio, was induced to visit Washington and our great eastern cities. He was much beloved and confided in by the tribe, and the many months he was absent left a void in their midst. Sometimes unpleasant rumors were put in circulation that he was dead, and when the time approached that he was soon expected, the days and hours were counted with anxious solicitude. Finally the glad news came that Antonio was coming, and but a few miles away, and large numbers hurried forth to welcome him home again, and there was joy throughout the tribe. After the excitement of meeting was over, the tribe gathered round to listen to his recital of the wonders he had seen. He told them of the immense oceans and rivers; of untold thousands of ships sailing for months between given points at rapid speed; of the iron horse fed on wood and water; of the immense loads he drew, and how he fairly flew over mountains and valleys and never tired; of curious machines by which men instantly talked together and understood each other, though thousands of miles apart; of the immense towns and cities he had passed through, and of the countless thousands of men under arms (it was during our Rebellion) he had seen at one time. They listened in silence until he had finished and then waited for him to tell them that he was merely relating a fancy story—the creation of his own imagination; but Antonio remained serious, and when given an opportunity to regain his reputation for veracity, he firmly declared and insisted that every word he had said was true. Then the truth began to flash upon the Pima mind that by long contract with the whites, the tongue of their beloved chief had become forked, and he was no longer to be believed. It was a sad day to the poor Pimas, and an unfortunate day for Antonio. He is still their chief, but has never regained their entire confidence, though he studiously avoids relating any more of the marvelous things he saw during his travels.

Their disputes are generally settled by arbitration or a council of judges; and, although they are not supposed to be governed or influenced by the common law of England, or the decisions of eminent jurists, still in a decision made recently

by one of these tribunals it will be observed that if the decision was not in accordance with our enlightened practice, the reasoning was good. It seems that a man and his wife, having but one child, disagreed, and it was carried to such an extent that they finally agreed to separate, and the terms were all amicably arranged, except as to who should have the child. The wife plead that the tender youth needed a mother's fostering care—that the tendrils of affection clung more closely to a mother's heart; but the husband insisted that it required his strong will to launch the frail bark properly on the stormy sea of life. The difference of opinion was finally decided to be irreconcilable, and it was brought before the council of judges. Both sides plead their case with all the ardor of parental love, and each showed strong claims for the custody of the child. The judges having no precedents to govern them, and being only desirous of doing right, were sorely preplexed and hesitated in their own mind which side of the scales had the most weight. Finally an old, gray headed, patriarchal looking fellow arose and said that it was a certain fact and admitted by all, that the woman was the mother of the child, but there was no positive evidences showing that the man was his father, and under these circumstances he felt constrained to give the child to the mother. This decided the case, and the mother was awarded the child.

Their morals are not good; like all Indian tribes that come in contact with the whites, they adopt all our vices and few of our virtues. Rev. Mr. Cook has established a school among them, and seems much encouraged in the progress he has made during the brief period he has been there. If an earnest Christian desire to elevate and educate them will avail anything, then he will succeed.

The Maricopas occupy the lower portion of the Pima reservation, and in habits are similar in every respect to the Pimas. They are friendly with the whites and at war with the Apaches. They formerly were a part of the Yuma tribe, but many years ago a feud sprang up among them, and they were driven from the Colorado river and obliged to seek a new home. The Pimas offered them a part of their reservation and it was accepted.

THE PAPAGOS.—These Indians occupy a section of country about seventy miles south from the Pima reservation, near the Sonora line, and in fact their settlements extend some distance into Sonora. They speak the same language as the Pimas, but have mostly embraced the Catholic religion, and are much further advanced in civilization. They live by cultivating the soil and raising stock. They are peaceable, well-disposed, and have never asked nor received but little assistance from the Government. They are at peace with all the world except the Apaches, but toward them their hate is intense. They are docile and kind in their intercourse with the people. Many of them are employed by farmers and stock raisers, and are considered excellent laborers. Their women are virtuous and industrious. The men, like most Indians, engage in polygamy, and sometimes drink too much liquor.

THE YUMAS AND MOHAVES.—These Indians live along the Colorado river; are and have been for some time at peace with the whites, and have received the largest portion of the appropriation made annually for the benefit of the friendly Indians of this Territory. They have received just enough assistance from the Government to cause them to believe that they can live without work, but too little to keep off the gnawings of hunger. The result is that they are reduced to the lowest stages of degradation. Licentiousness and disease are doing their work, and soon these Indians will pass away from the face of the earth.

THE APACHES.—These Indians are divided into small bands, and are governed by petty chiefs or captains. The main divisions of the Apaches are named the Coyoteros, Pinals, Tontos, Apaches, Mohaves, and what is known as Cochise's tribe. Each of these tribes or bands has more or less divisions, and are governed as said before, by the petty chiefs or captains of such band. They have no common head, and when the chief of one of these bands is not acceptable to his people he is removed and another chosen in his stead. In this respect they are republican. They have lived principally by theft and such supplies as they could obtain from the natural products of the country, as far back as we have any written knowledge of them. They have levied their contributions for centuries upon Ari-

zona, New Mexico, Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango. They often travel hundreds of miles from their mountain homes and unexpectedly sally forth upon a settlement to murder, burn and destroy and capture herds, and carry into captivity women and children. There are many Mexicans now with them who were stolen when so young that they have no recollection of home or relations, while many were taken at an age that the memory of father, mother, brothers and sisters could never be effaced, and such embrace every opportunity of escape, and have often returned after an absence of from ten to fifteen years to gladden the hearts of fond relatives who had never ceased to mourn their sad fate. The tales of anguish as told by these poor people, of the long years of captivity, of hardships and hunger, of fears and hopes for life and liberty, and of constantly witnessing the murder and torture of their own people, are heart-rending in the extreme. The Apaches are polygamists, and have as many wives as fancy dictates, or as they can induce to live with them. The women do all the hard labor, and are often treated with great severity by their lords and masters. They have no matrimonial ceremony to celebrate the marriage relation, but if the bridegroom is possessed of any property he is expected to give something to the bride's father at the time she is taken from the parental roof. After marriage, these Indians expect and demand fidelity on the part of their wives, be they few or many; and, any deviation from the paths of virtue is punished by cutting off the nose. The writer has seen a number of their women after they had been disfigured in this way.

Repeated attempts have been made to place them on reservations, but they have invariably proved treacherous in their pretensions, and while being fed at the expense of the Government have often murdered and robbed citizens, and when their nefarious work was done, return again to the reservation for safety and rest. There are undoubtedly Apache Indians who desire peace, and policy and humanity dictate that they should be placed upon a reservation and be fed and guarded, and not allowed to roam at will, and murder and devastate as has been the case in all previous experiments. Cochise is the most noted of all the Apache chiefs, and while all other bands are

independent of him, they all give him assistance in men and supplies whenever he makes requisitions. The murders committed by this notorious chief, if given in detail, would cause the blood to curdle in any one's veins who has a heart of sympathy. The misery and torture he has inflicted, if portrayed, would cause amazement that a just God ever created such a monster. To the personal knowledge of the writer full one hundred have fallen beneath his hand during the past two years. He is inventive in his means of torture. Women are often made captives, and subjected to a life worse than death. Children are placed on spears and roasted over a slow fire, and writhe in misery until life is extinct. Men are hanged by the feet and a slow fire kindled at the head, and gashed with knives and pierced with arrows until death gives relief. Reader, these are stubborn facts. Do you wonder the people clamor for protection, and feel deeply wronged when their brethren, far removed from these horrid scenes, denounce them as barbarous because they want peace and these Indians subdued?

ANCIENT RUINS.—This Territory is covered with ruins, which prove conclusively it was once densely populated by a people far in advance, in point of civilization, to most of the Indian tribes. There is no written record of them, and it is only a matter of conjecture who and what they were. Occasionally a deserted house is found sufficiently well preserved to ascertain the character of the architecture. The walls of the Casa Grande, situated on the Gila, near Sanford, are still two stories above the ground. In size, the structure is about 30 by 60 feet; the walls are thick and made of mud, which was evidently confined and dried as it was built. It is divided into many small rooms, and the partitions are also made of mud. The floors were made by placing sticks close together and covering them with cement. Around and near the Casa Grande, are the ruins of many other buildings, but by the lapse of time the decay of vegetation has formed earth and nearly covered them, and all that now marks the place where once a stately mansion stood is the elevation of the ground. Near the Ancha Mountains are ruins not so extensive, but in far better preservation than the Casa Grande, and near these ruins are old arastras, for the reduction of silver ores, which indicate that this

old people were not unmindful of the root of all evil. On the Verde River are immense rooms dug in from the side of high, perpendicular sandstone banks that can only be reached with ladders.

Very little information is obtained by excavating these ruins. Pottery of an excellent quality, and ornamented with paint, is found everywhere, and occasionally a stone axe is unearthed, but nothing to indicate that they were a warlike people; on the contrary, scarcely an implement of defense can be found, though there are reasons to believe, from the numerous look-outs or places for observation to be seen on the tops of hills and mountains, and the construction of their houses, that they had enemies, and that they were constantly on the alert to avoid surprise; and also, that by the hands of these enemies they perished. It is not improbable that the Apaches were the enemies who caused their destruction. Indeed, the Apaches have a legend that such is the case, and believe the time will come when they will be able to exterminate or drive us from the country. When we consider that they have fought all other Indian tribes, and have so far successfully resisted the military power of Spain, Mexico and the United States, this does not seem like a very unreasonable anticipation. The ruins of towns, farms and irrigating canals that are to be seen on every hand over this vast Territory, give abundant proof that this country was once densely inhabited, and that the people who lived here maintained themselves by cultivating the soil, and that is probably about all we shall ever know of them. Many hieroglyphics are to be seen on rocks in different portions of the Territory, but who made by, or what they mean, no one knows.

In excavating a well between Tucson and the Gila, at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, pottery and other articles, the same as are found in the vicinity of ruins, were taken out.

PLANTS AND TREES.—Nearly every variety of wood and plant that grows in other portions of the United States is found in Arizona, and some that cannot be found except along this southern belt of country. Many varieties of the cacti species are found. The most noted is the Suwarrow, which grows to the height of thirty to fifty feet, and from ten to twelve inches

in thickness ; the main trunk is straight, and has numerous branches or prongs that grow from the main trunk in all manner of curious shapes. Blossoms spring from the top of the main trunk in Spring, and when in full bloom the top looks as though it was decorated with a large, beautiful bouquet. These blossoms ripen by July into sweet fruit the size of figs, which is much prized by the natives. The outside of the Suwarrow is green, and covered with regular rows of thorns running from top to bottom from two to three inches long. The inside is supported with ribs of wood one-half inch in thickness. This wood is used for covering houses and for fuel.

The Amole, when once known and appreciated, will be considered among the most valuable natural productions of our country. It grows three or four feet high, and has long, sharp, pointed leaves in the shape of a bayonet. The root is extensively used in place of soap, and in many respects is far superior to any soap that is made. The hair washed with it remains soft and glossy for days without the use of oil, and flannel clothes are perfectly cleansed by its use without shrinking. There is an abundance in this Territory to supply the markets of the world, and the time will come when it may be much sought after.

The Maguey or Mescal is the most useful of all the natural products of the Territory. The Apache Indians derive the most of their subsistence from it. It grows in nearly every part of Mexico, and is made a source of great profit in many portions of that country. In the United States it is only found in Arizona and a portion of New Mexico. It has a large head something like a cabbage, that grows a few inches from the ground, and is surrounded by numerous detached leaves, each one stiff and sharp as a needle, and from the center a stock grows eight to ten feet in height, and from two to three inches in diameter. The stock is juicy, sweet and very palatable, but the head is the valuable part of the plant. The Indians cut this head out and roast it ; after this, it is ready for use. It is sweet and nutritious. They pound it and make it in the shape of mats, and in this way preserve it a long time. Its juice is often extracted, and when boiled down makes a syrup as delicious as honey ; and, by fermentation, an intoxicating liquor is

made that is called *tizwin*. The Mexicans distill it and make Mescal. This liquor looks like gin and tastes like Scotch whisky, and is as intoxicating as either, and is preferred to almost any other liquor by the Mexicans. Before the tax was levied on the distillation of liquors large quantities were made in this Territory, but since that time the manufacture of it is transferred to Sonora, and the makers take the chances of smuggling it in without the payment of duties. The fibre of the Mescal makes excellent ropes, and cloth and paper have been made from it.

The Mesquite or Gum Arabic tree grows over nearly every part of Central and Southern Arizona. The tree is low and bushy, and seldom grows more than a foot in diameter; the leaf resembles the locust; the wood is solid, and makes excellent fuel, and is extensively used in making wagons. Gum Arabic of an excellent quality oozes from it in considerable quantities. It is most plentiful in the months of May and October.

MANUFACTORIES.—The opportunity for engaging in the manufacture of many articles used and consumed in this Territory is inviting. It is estimated that fourteen thousand boxes of soap is consumed annually by the citizens, exclusive of what is used by the army. Nearly all the material necessary to make this article can be obtained here cheap, and a saving made of twelve to fifteen cents per pound, with good profits to the producer. Hides are sold at seventy-five cents to one dollar each. All material necessary for the manufacture of leather can be obtained at a low price; and the leather used by the army and citizens, and paid for at an extravagant price, is very great. But a small portion of the bacon and pork used in this Territory is produced here. In this Territory bacon commands thirty-five cents per pound. The best we have is made here, and corn is selling from two and a-half to three cents per pound, and but a limited market at that. It is needless to say that, with the best of ranges for hogs, and corn at this price, the business of making pork and bacon can be made very profitable. Many other kinds of business might be enumerated that can be engaged in profitably which seem to have been overlooked.

MAILS, STAGES AND ROADS.—Mails are carried three times a

week through this Territory from San Diego, California, to Mesilla, in New Mexico, via Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sanford, Florence, Tucson and Camp Bowie, and there are post-offices at each of the points named. The mails are carried with regularity on this route, except when interrupted by Indians. Three mails have been taken the present year east of Tucson and one west. From Tucson to San Diego there is a very comfortable stage line. The time required to make the trip is six days, and the fare is ninety dollars. From Tucson to Mesilla a buck-board is run, but the road is not safe nor the accommodations comfortable.

A mail is carried twice a week from Los Angeles to Prescott, via San Bernardino, La Paz, Eherenburg, Wickenburg and Camp Date Creek. There are postoffices at each of these points. There is a good stage line the entire distance. The time required from Los Angeles to Prescott is about seven days, and the price of fare about ninety dollars. There is also a mail carried twice a week from Wickenburg via Phoenix, Camp McDowell, Florence and Camp Grant, to Tucson. A weekly mail from Arizona City, via Eherenburg, La Paz, Mohave and Hardyville, to St. George, in Utah Territory; also a weekly mail from Maricopa Wells to Phoenix, and a weekly mail from Tucson to the Sonora line. There are money order postoffices at Tucson, Arizona City and Prescott; and Wells, Fargo & Co. have express offices at Arizona City and Eherenburg.

WAGON ROADS.—There is a good wagon road from San Diego, in California, crossing the Colorado River at Arizona City and following up the Gila to Florence, thence to Tucson. Considerable freighting is done over this road, from San Diego to Southern Arizona, at about two hundred and sixty dollars per ton. From Tucson this road extends to Santa Fe, and is excellent all the way. This road can be reached by good wagon roads from any of the Southern or Western States. Goods are shipped from New York to the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and brought over this route at three hundred and sixty dollars per ton. Persons desiring to emigrate or drive stock to Southern Arizona or California, will find this a favorable road to travel on. Good grass and water can be found at nearly every point. Emigrants desiring to settle in this country

would find it to their advantage to purchase good wagons and such stock as would be serviceable to them after they arrived here, and come this way. With care, a company of thirty, well armed, could come with comparative safety.

There is an excellent wagon road from Los Angeles, via San Bernardino, La Paz, Ehrenburg and Wickenburg, to Prescott, and from Los Angeles, via Mohave and Hardyville, to Prescott. There is also an excellent wagon road from Prescott, via Albuquerque, to Santa Fe, which is connected by good wagon roads with all the Southern and Western States. There is an abundance of good water and grass on this road, and emigrants to Central Arizona or California, or persons driving stock to either place, will find it an advantageous road to travel on. Emigrants from California, or coming via San Francisco, can purchase at Los Angeles or San Diego teams and supplies at reasonable rates.

The fare from San Francisco to San Diego or Los Angeles is from ten to fifteen dollars. Nearly every point in Arizona is connected with a good wagon road. The country is so formed that good natural roads are obtained almost everywhere.

RAILROADS.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have a charter, with land grants, to build a road along and near the thirty-fifth parallel, to the Pacific Ocean. The road is built, and the cars are running from St. Louis into Indian Territory, and is being rapidly constructed through that Territory. The road will undoubtedly be constructed to the Arizona line in less than three years.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Company have a charter, with land grants, to build a road on or near the thirty-second parallel, from Marshall, in Texas, to San Diego, California. The charter is held by responsible parties, and it is confidently expected the road will soon be commenced and prosecuted to completion energetically.

PRICE OF PRODUCE.

The market price of produce will average, at Tucson and south of the Gila River, for Wheat, Barley and Corn, three cents per pound.

Beef, on the block.....	12 to 15	cents	per	pound.
Fresh Butter.....	75	"	"	"
Bacon.....	35 to 40	"	"	"
Irish Potatoes.....	6	"	"	"
Eggs.....	75	"	"	dozen.
Flour.....	6	"	"	pound

At Prescott and in Central Arizona :

Wheat, Barley and Corn...	7	cents	per	pound
Beef.....	15 to 20	"	"	"
Fresh Butter.....	\$1 25	"	"	"
Bacon.....	35 to 40	"	"	"
Irish Potatoes.....	8	"	"	"
Eggs.....	\$1	"	"	dozen
Flour.....	10	"	"	pound

MILITARY.

The Department of Arizona is under the command of General George Crook ; headquarters at Prescott.

General Crook assumed command of the Department in June last, and immediately took the field in person. He has had a long experience in fighting and managing Indians on our frontier, and has invariably crowned his efforts with success. It was for this reason the President of the United States, agreeable to the wishes of every friend of the Territory, placed him in command. He is brave and energetic against those who want war, and just and humane towards those who want peace. In this way he commands the love and confidence of the latter, and soon convinces the former that it is useless to continue the contest. He has the entire confidence of the people of Arizona, and if supported, and allowed to mature and execute his plans, a permanent peace will soon be given to this long afflicted country.

GENERAL CROOK'S STAFF.

Aid-de-Camp, Captain A. H. Nickerson; Chief Quartermaster, Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins; Medical Director, E. J. Bailey; District Quartermaster, Northern District, Captain C. W. Foster; District Quartermaster, Southern District, Captain J. G. C. Lee.

MILITARY POSTS.

Mohave, on the Colorado River, three hundred miles above Arizona City, Captain Richard H. Pond commanding.

Camp Hualpai, forty miles west of Prescott, Captain Frederick Van Vliet commanding.

Camp Verde, fifty miles east of Prescott, Lieutenant Colonel C. Grover commanding.

Camp Date Creek, sixty miles southwest of Prescott, Captain Richard F. O'Beirne commanding.

Camp Whipple, at Prescott, ——— commanding.

Camp Apache, two hundred miles northeast of Tucson, Major John Green commanding.

Camp Bowie, one hundred miles east of Tucson, on the overland road, Major A. W. Evans commanding.

Camp Critenden, sixty miles south of Tucson, Captain E. Miles commanding.

Camp Lowell, at Tucson, Major H. R. Mizner commanding.

Camp Grant, fifty miles north of Tucson, Captain Frank Stanwood commanding.

Camp McDowell, fifty miles north of Florence, Major N. A. M. Dudley commanding.

FEDERAL OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

Delegate in Congress, R. C. McCormick.

Governor, A. P. K. Safford.

Territorial Secretary, Coles Bashford.

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Herman Bendell.

Chief Justice, John Titus.

Associate Justices, Isham Reavis, C. A. Tweed.

OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

United States Attorney, C. W. C. Rowell.

United States Marshal, I. Q. Dickason.

United States Surveyor-General, John Wasson.

Register of the Land Office ——— Eastman.

Receiver, George Lount.

United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas Cordis.

United States Assessor, H. A. Biglow.

United States Special Mail Agent, I. N. Dawley.

United States Depository, C. H. Lord.

United States Deputy Collector of Customs, James E. Baker, at Tucson.

The Territorial Government is in excellent condition; the laws are as faithfully obeyed and as well executed as in any of the older States. The tax levied for Territorial purposes is fifty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property. By the first of January next, the Territory will be out of debt and have a surplus in the treasury. A tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars has been levied for school purposes, and it is believed with the amounts that will be collected from county and district taxation, a free school will be maintained in every school district of the Territory. Considering the murder, robbery and destruction of property the savages have carried on since the organization of the Territory, these facts speak well for the industry, honesty and loyalty of the people.

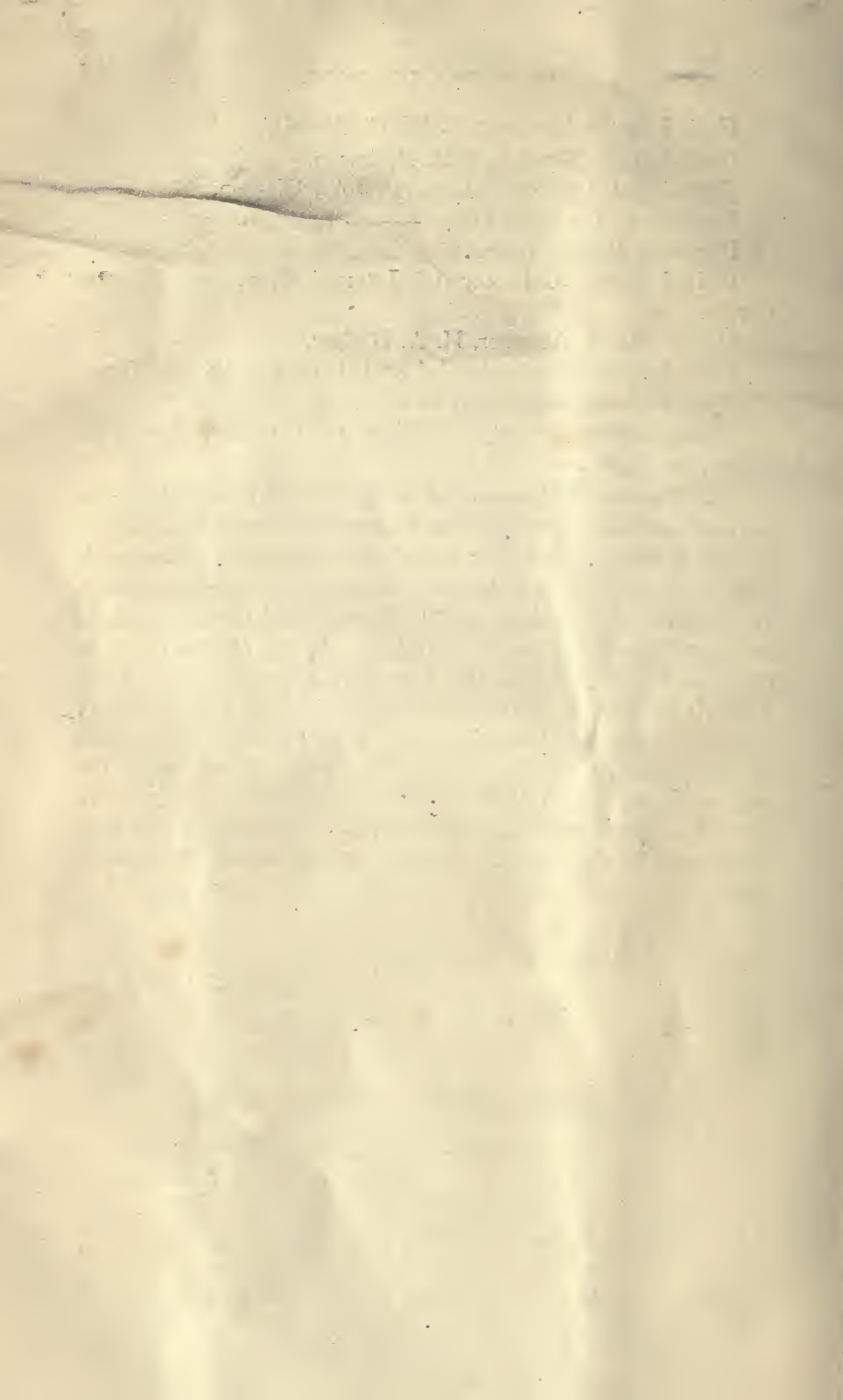
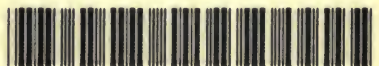


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